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efforts to win backward nations. He also praises the work of the Peace Corps.

"I was surprised to see a lot of Peace Corps personnel there (in Conakry). And they are doing a beautiful job. Some of them are teaching the natives English; some are teaching technical subjects."

Summing up his reaction to service with Hope, Dr. Seminario says, "This, to me, was one of the most gratifying things I have done in my life."

Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1965

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, as one who introduced a resolution condemning further persecution, acts of terrorism, and confiscation against the Jews in the Soviet Union, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include a similar resolution which was acted upon by the New York State Legislature:

RESOLUTION

(Concurrent resolution memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to condemn antisemitism in the Soviet Union and to take steps to prevent further persecutions of, and acts of terrorism and confiscation against, Jews residing therein)

Whereas the people of the State of New York and of the United States are deeply shocked by reports appearing in the press and elsewhere concerning the continued oppression, persecution, and tyranny of the Government of Soviet Russia directed toward Russian Jewry residing in Soviet Russia; and

Whereas many acts of terrorism, confiscation, and persecution have already been committed against such Jewry and even more serious acts are threatened; and

Whereas such acts have resulted, unjustly and unwarrantedly, in the confiscation of property and in the deprivation of rights, privileges, and immunities possessed by the Jewish people in that country; and

Whereas the Government of the United States because of its humanitarian interests in the various peoples of this country and their interest in and relationship to the persecuted Jews of Soviet Russia, should register emphatic protest with the Russian Government with a firm request that it should cease and desist in its program of persecution; and

Whereas the Government of the United States has on other occasions intervened and interceded in behalf of persecuted minorities in other countries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the President and the Congress of the United States be and they are hereby respectfully memorialized to condemn antisemitism in the Soviet Union and that the Secretary of State of the United States of America be and he hereby is respectfully memorialized to lodge an official protest on behalf of the Government of the United States with the Russian Government against the concerted attack presently being continued directly and indirectly, by the latter government toward Russian Jews residing in such country and that the Department of State be and it hereby is respectfully memorialized to employ its best diplomatic efforts in an attempt to persuade the Russian Government to desist from any further persecutions and acts

of terrorism and confiscation complained of in this resolution; and be it further

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Secretary of State of the United States and to each Member of Congress duly elected from the State of New York and that the latter be urged to do everything possible to accomplish the purposes of this resolution.

By order of the assembly.

JOHN T. MCKENNAN,

Clerk.

Concurred in, without amendment by order of the senate.

GEORGE H. VAN LINGEN,

Secretary.

Presidential Work and Play

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1965

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, in the May 15 edition of the Washington Post, staff writer Edward T. Folliard assesses the characteristics which have enabled President Johnson to bring such unparalleled zest and enthusiasm to the most awesome job in the world. To my colleagues I commend Mr. Folliard's article:

PRESIDENTIAL WORK AND PLAY

(By Edward T. Folliard)

Lyndon B. Johnson is not the first President to battle furiously to take over the White House only to become disenchanted with it as a place to live.

All of his predecessors in this century have managed to get away from the historic mansion for varying periods of time—Calvin Coolidge for as long as three months every summer.

Mr. Johnson differs from the others in this respect. When he talks about going to his ranch in Texas, he says that he can get more work done down there. He has even arranged to use an office in Austin, Tex., 65 miles from the LBJ Ranch. He never talks about going to Texas for recreation or relaxation.

There are two possible explanations for this. He does not realize that the American people, most of whom are on a 5-day week, expect their President to take it easy occasionally, or—and this seems more likely—he has never learned to relax in the ways of his predecessors.

President Roosevelt, early in his first term, used to go to Campobello and sail a boat with his sons. Later on he would use a cruiser to take him to blue water so that he could go after sailfish. In the war years, he went to his Hyde Park estate in upstate New York nearly every weekend, leaving Washington Friday and returning Monday.

F.D.R. had work to do at Hyde Park—no President ever escapes work entirely regardless of where he is—but he went there because he wanted to go there and because he felt that it was good for him to go there.

President Truman used to go to Key West twice a year—in the early winter and in the spring—besides taking frequent breathers at his home in Independence. Wherever he happened to be, the Missourian took that early morning walk. That was for his

health. For relaxation, he played poker, and there were some mighty games in Key West.

Mr. Truman also had a liking for bourbon, and this and his poker playing led some of his fellow Baptists to scold him on one occasion. The great majority of Americans saw nothing wrong with his outings at Key West, although they sometimes smiled or frowned at pictures of his loud beach shirts.

President Eisenhower used to enjoy long vacations in Colorado, fishing in the Rockies or golfing at the Cherry Hills Club in Denver. He did, that is, until he was hit by a heart attack in 1955, after which he would go to Palm Springs, Calif. He used to spend long weekends at Gettysburg, too, and got in more golf there.

The American people did not mind this at all; indeed, they seemed pleased when they learned that Ike did his own cooking in the Rockies. There was proof that they didn't mind in the 1956 campaign. The Democrats charged that he was a "part-time President," but he won by a bigger landslide than in 1952.

The voters seemed to be saying that they would rather have Ike part time than Adlai Stevenson full time.

President Kennedy was very conscientious about his job. Just the same, he made sure he stayed in shape with long weekends on Cape Cod in the summer and with a sojourn at Palm Beach in the winter. He loved to swim and sail, and to play golf when an old back injury was not bothering him.

President Johnson likes to tell of some advice that he got from an oldtimer when he was a freshman on Capitol Hill—something about the lawmakers being divided between "show horses" and "workhorses." Anyway, he became a workhorse on the Hill and he remains one at the White House in Texas or wherever he is.

He doesn't play golf, at least he hasn't played for a long time. He doesn't fish and he doesn't play poker. He reads only for information. He doesn't seem to be interested in the theater and watches television only for news.

Photographs showing Mr. Johnson astride a horse at his L.B.J. Ranch may suggest that he spends a good deal of time in that fashion. But he doesn't. When he goes to Texas, he spends most of his time working and usually he has Cabinet officers and other officials down there working with him.

Is this good? Wouldn't it be better for the 36th President—and also for the country—if he gave more time to recreation and relaxation?

The average American probably would say "yes" to these questions, and, if given a chance, would advise Mr. Johnson to take it easy occasionally. But he happens to be a man for whom politics—that is, the art of government—is both a vocation and a avocation.

Test Pilot W. L. (Lou) Everett

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1965

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the recent tragic death of a courageous and talented test pilot who was involved in development of a revolutionary new aircraft occurred amid circumstances which afforded a maximum of publicity.

This accident occurred on April 27, 1965. A review of data on this aircraft indicates that it is a sound flight con-

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not very different than you would find in the hells of Calcutta.

And we have many, many other legislative obligations that we are going to support. First of all, we have Appalachia. A person has to go into West Virginia, southern Illinois, and Kentucky where the mines are closed, where the people are staying with nothing to which to look forward, and see the conditions in which they are living. I can recall a statement that Shriver made in the course of his visit down into West Virginia. A young girl came up to him and he asked her what he could do, and she said: "All I want in this life is a husband with a job."

In some cases there are about three generations that have been on relief, continually, without a job.

We have other programs we are interested in—we are interested in housing. We would like to see the housing program expanded and the American Federation of Labor-CIO support the Housing Act of 1949 whose aim was to have a decent home for every family in the United States. The AFL-CIO follows that program 100 percent. From time to time we will write you and ask you to write your Congressman and Senator to support a housing bill when it is brought to the floor of the Congress.

The next is education. We would like to see the day in this country when every child has the chance of exploiting every bit of ability he has. We know that, because of the lack of finances of many families, children have had to drop out of school and it is impossible for them to exploit what they have. We know that there are thousands of scientists and physicists that could be developed if they had the chance for education.

We are going to get a great deal of opposition, but the labor movement must make the fight to make money available so that every family, no matter what circumstances they are in, can send their children to high school and college. This will in some way offset the gain the Russians have on us to date.

Another very important piece of legislation is urban renewal. There is hardly a city in the United States that doesn't need to be rebuilt. We are trying to get an appropriation so we can rebuild these cities. There again, a great many people will get a great deal of that work, especially the outside men. All of these things that we talk about are for the good of the Nation because they create work. I might say that for every urban renewal dollar there are more hours of work in it than in any other dollar that is spent in this country.

We are all concerned in one way or another with medical aid for the aged, and they are trying desperately to defeat it. I believe that there is not a man in this room who is not making some contribution to some relative who has reached that age in life they cannot take care of themselves and they need medical aid. We have supported the medical aid program through social security. I believe that it is sound to have taken out of our pay a certain percentage of money while we are able to work and have it set aside so that we can draw on it when we come to retirement age. I know fellow after fellow that I worked with in Chicago who have been thrifty all of their lives and set aside a nest egg and then before the time their retirement was due, either they or their wives are stricken with a serious ailment. You know that if you are together 30, 40, or 50 years, there is nothing that you would not do to try to preserve the life of either one. They spend their whole life's savings in the course of a year or less. Help must be given such people at that time in life and we support the legislation 100 percent.

We are also concerned about what is going on in Vietnam. We are concerned about what is going on in Berlin. We are concerned about what is going on in Africa.

We realize that we cannot live alone. Today we are part of a world community and we are in this position where we help determine whether we will have a free enterprise system or a Communist or totalitarian society covering the world. We support military aid to the democratic countries and the American Federation of Labor also spends about a quarter of its income in trying to develop free trade unions in all the countries around the world, hoping that we can get them to join together as a force to offset and hold back whatever gains the dictators are making.

We are 100 percent for aid to underdeveloped countries. I know people are saying, "I don't know what we are doing, throwing our money down a rathole, sending money into these countries where it is being exploited and wasted." I can only compare it with an insurance policy. Year after year you buy automobile insurance. You may never have an accident, you may never get a scratch on your car, but as sure as you are born, the day that you don't buy the insurance, you have an accident and pay far and away the cost of the insurance. To me, aid to the underdeveloped countries is just an insurance policy. We spend \$3 or \$4 billion a year for aid, but 1 day's war or 1 week's war in this modern age would cost \$1 to \$5 billion—so you can make the comparison. And if there is a world war, we will have to supply most of the wherewithal and manpower.

This is part of the role American labor plays today, and most of our own members know nothing of it. But I know that the greatest force in this country to preserve our American way of life is the American labor movement.

I get quite concerned when we are attacked on every side. Show me a country in the world where a dictator or a dictator government has moved in and you will find that the first group that they must control or destroy are the trade unions. They have to control or destroy all forms of democracy.

I can only say, in closing today, that our international will join with other organizations in making this fight right down the line. We will fight first to make a better life for everyone, and secondly to get relief from Taft-Hartley.

Commonsense tells us that as long as we have a large segment of our population ill fed, ill clothed, ill housed, living in dire poverty, we have something with which to be concerned.

History has proved that the abuses of the centuries force people to organize and unite in order to set up a common front to correct such abuses. The AFL-CIO is in the main the organization in this country destined to help these people in every possible way.

I call on everyone to continue the fight to make a better life for the people mentioned above, and further to do everything possible to bring about a better life for the underprivileged people all over the world.

A Journey of Hope

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1965

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, a recent article in the St. Petersburg, Fla., Times indicates that perhaps the best weapon we have against communism is the good, simple American.

One such American, Dr. Alfred P.

Seminario, an orthopedic surgeon from St. Petersburg in my district, put a dent in Communist influence in Africa as a volunteer with Project Hope.

"HOPE was a magic word with the people," Dr. Seminario reports after his 2-month tour with Hope in Conakry, Guinea.

HOPE's biggest impact, however, is on the nation's medical education system.

During Dr. Seminario's tour of duty, for instance, the SS Hope's medical staff conducted 3 clinics a week, with each of the 25 volunteer doctors on the staff examining from 30 to 50 patients a day and selecting the most serious or most instructive cases for treatment or surgery aboard the white hospital ship.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this account of Hope in Africa merits the attention of my fellow Members, and I ask that the Times article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times,
Mar. 30, 1965]

DUTY IN GUINEA GIVES SURGEON NEW SENSE OF VALUES—A JOURNEY OF "HOPE"

(By Sam Mase of the Times staff)

"I've never had such a desire to work—to take advantage of things we have. It gave me a new sense of values."

That is what Dr. Alfred P. Seminario, St. Petersburg orthopedic surgeon, says happened to him as a result of an experience he will never forget—a mission of mercy on the good ship Hope in the poverty-stricken Republic of Guinea in Africa.

"We complain because our air conditioning isn't working. They have practically nothing. The people are like zombies. They are unemployed * * * they have no purpose in life. When I took strolls at night in Conakry (capital of the Republic of Guinea where Hope has been based) I would see hundreds of homeless sleeping on the sidewalks," he said.

Project Hope (health opportunity for people everywhere) was created by Dr. William Walsh in response to an appeal from President Dwight D. Eisenhower for an international people-to-people program.

Dr. Walsh talked the Navy into giving him a reserve hospital ship, which he converted into a floating medical school. The good ship Hope responds to the call for help from underdeveloped nations eager for knowledge to ease the suffering of their people.

The ship's staff includes about 25 physicians, surgeons, and dentists who volunteer their services for brief periods. Dr. Seminario joined the ship when it began its mission at Conakry last October. He spent 5 weeks there before he was relieved by another volunteer orthopedist.

Dr. Seminario describes sanitary conditions in Conakry's hospital: "The lowest in the world. There was filth and dirt all over the hospital, and because there were no screens, flies were everywhere." Therefore, it became one of Hope's missions to teach sanitation as well as medical techniques.

The infant mortality rate in Guinea is one of the highest in the world, due to lack of sanitation, medical supplies, and know-how, he said.

During Dr. Seminario's tour of duty, the medical staff conducted 3 clinics a week, each of the 25 members of the medical staff seeing from 30 to 50 patients each day. Those who were to be treated or operated upon were selected from the clinics.

"Hope was a magic word with the people. Those treated were very grateful."

Dr. Seminario sees the work of Hope as a powerful weapon against the Communist